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lary circulation, the pulse, emotions, character, graphology, the mystery of painting, etc.

In his last years he was particularly interested in the "psychological study of the child" and for this purpose founded a society which bore this title. In collaboration with Dr. Simon he published a number of studies on abnormal children. Very recently he suggested a system of "measurement of the development of intelligence in children" which seemed very simple and practical and has been tested by educators in many countries.

Simply to read the list of books and articles published by Binet might give the impression of too great a dispersion of forces. It is further true that the work of Binet does not, like that of other psychologists, present the development of one dominant thought pursued through all the problems of psychology. Nevertheless his work shows a unity of quite another kind, a unity of method. Binet always endeavored to apply the processes of experimentation or direct observation to the most diverse questions, and consequently we may say that inasmuch as his works tended towards the control or invention of facts, they form an important whole and bear constant witness to a truly scientific spirit. Although he did not conceive any broad hypotheses and did not aim at extended or conclusive solutions he was a prudent investigator of broad culture, rich and versatile intelligence and an excellent worker.

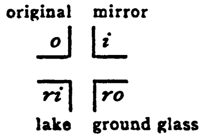
LUCIEN ARRÉAT.

PARIS, FRANCE.

MAGIC SQUARES BY REVERSION.

The present number of *The Monist* contains an article on magic squares by Dr. C. Planck entitled "The Method of Reversion." This reminds the Editor of his own contributions to the problem of the construction of magic squares which appeared in Mr. W. S. Andrews's book on *Magic Squares and Cubes* under the title, "Reflections on Magic Squares."

Since these reflections were written I have come to the conclusion that a popular name for the several arrangements of the numbers in their cells would help greatly to make the idea clearer. On page 115 I have called the ordinary order *o,* the reversed ordinary *ro,* the inverse of the ordinary arrangement *i,* and by *ri* is understood the reversed inverted order. Considering the fact that all these arrangements are brought about by a system of inversion which corresponds closely to reading the figures off in mirror writing, we may consider them as originated by placing a mirror on two sides of the original square. If *o* is flanked by a mirror from the top to the bottom it produces the order *i*. If the mirror is placed at the bottom it produces the order *ri* which mirrors the picture as if reflected in the surface of a lake, while the order *ro* lies in the corner between the two mirrors, being the reflection of either mirror in the other and this double inversion which we have called *ro* corresponds directly with the picture which appears on the ground glass of a photographer's camera. Accordingly the several orders on a plane surface might popularly be called the "original," the "mirror" reflection, the "lake" reflection and the "ground glass" picture.



FOUR WAYS OF INVERSION IN A PLANE.

Of course the conditions of such reflections grow more complicated if we venture from the plane into tridimensional space, and it can be extended into 4- and *n*-dimensional spaces. It appears to me that this idea of inversion rests ultimately on the same basis as Dr. Planck's method of reversions. P. C.